International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)
ISSN: 2319-7064
ResearchGate Impact Factor (2018): 0.28 | SJIF (2018): 7.426

Traumatic Cataract and Cataract Surgery and Vision

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1. Aim

A study was conducted in Govt General Hospital Vijayawada Andhra Pradesh India, this study reflects the trauma to eye and vision morbidity, and the amount of vision regains after surgery. This work also deals with the factors influences the vision recovery

2. Materials and Methods

Case control study design was used for this purpose.104 cases were screened who are suffered with ocular trauma and cataracts from years 2009 to 2014.the injured eye census has taken from out patient census.

3. Analysis of Data

5 years ocular trauma cases are studied in this purpose.

Out of 104 cases 93 cases are males
11 cases are females

Age group;
23 cases are in age group of 15 to 20 years,
44 cases are in age group of 36 to 44 years.
37 cases are in age group of 36to 44 years.

Nature of injury;
Accidents 48 cases
Assaults 34 cases
Injuries lens injury in 104 cases
Corneal injury in 54 cases
Iris injury in 34 cases

Type of injury

Concussion----67 cases
Penetrating injury--32 cases
Blunt trauma---5 cases

Ocular Findings

Corneal Oedema
Hyphema
Vitreous haemorrhage
Retinal detachment
Injury to lens anterior capsule

Lens changes

Development of cataract in all 104 cases in 1to 3years of duration
Opacity of lens seen.
Capsular opacity in 23 cases.
Rossete shaped cataract in 70 cases.
Stellated cataract in 8 cases.
Posterior subcapsular cataract in 3 cases.

Visual Acuity

Projection of light in 12 cases
Hand movement in 17 cases
6\60 vision in 34 cases
6\36 vision in 28 cases
6\24 vision in 13 cases

Mechanism of cataract changes in trauma

Probably injury to lens affect the nutrition of lens further affects the oxidation and reduction cycle of lens leads to accumulation of toxic end products results opacity changes in lens.

Duration of cataract changes from injury; it may take 6months to 5 years in our study.

Keywords: cataract, hyphema, sics, iol, glaucoma.

Methods of treatment

'Surgery (sics--small incision cataract surgery)with iol(intraocular lens)in 67% of cases. Phacoemulsification done in 33% of cases.
Antibiotics
Antiinflammatory drugs
Anti glaucoma drugs used in all cases.

Vision recovery
After surgery post operatively in one day 76 cases got improved vision from projection of light to 6/60 vision.
Hand movement cases got 6/36 vision all 17 cases improved to 6/36cases.
34 cases with 6/60 cases acquired 6/24 vision
28 cases of 6/36 vision had 6/18 vision
In 13 cases no improvement of vision

Post operative followup
Every cases all cases are followed .vision improved in 91 cases up to 6months 13 cases did not gain any vision. After one year vision gradually declines. In 104 cases 64 cases show visual morbidity. 40 cases show stationary position. Causes of decline of vision due to posterior capsular opacity and macular oedema.

4. Conclusion

Traumatic cataract cases even with good advanced treatment show poor vision after one year.

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